

The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. VIII.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1875.

NO. 23.

Middletown Directory.

CORPORATION OFFICERS.

Town Commissioners—E. W. Lockwood, President; J. R. Hall, Secretary; L. P. McDowell, J. H. Walker, L. G. Vandegriff, Assessors—C. E. Anderson, Treasurer—Joseph Harbo, Justice of the Peace—D. W. C. Walker, Constable and Policeman—R. H. Foster, Lamplighter—F. C. Schreier.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

John A. Reynolds.

TRUSTEES OF THE ACADEMY.

Hon. John P. Cochran, Pres.; Henry Davis, Treas.; Samuel Pennington, Secretary; James Kneely, B. Gibbs, R. T. Cochran, N. Williams, Principal of Academy—L. B. Jones.

OFFICERS OF CITIZENS' NAT'L BANK.

Directors—Henry Clayton, B. Gibbs, T. B. Gibbs, John A. Reynolds, James Culbertson, E. O. Pennington, M. E. Walker, J. B. Cazier, George Biggs. President—Henry Clayton, Cashier—J. R. Hall, Tellers—John C. Crouch.

DIRECTORS OF TOWN HALL CO.

J. M. Cox, Pres.; Samuel Pennington, Sec.; J. R. Hall, Treas.; A. A. Cochran, Jas. Culbertson, Jas. H. Soward, Wm. H. Barr.

CHURCHES.

FOREST PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. John Patton, D. D., Pastor. Divine service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Lecture on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School in the Chapel at Armstrong's every Sunday at 2.30 p. m. St. Anne's Roman Catholic.—Rev. J. M. Cox, Pastor. Divine service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.00 a. m. Lectures on Wednesdays at 5 p. m. Methodist Episcopal.—Rev. L. C. Matlack, D. D., Pastor. Service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Methodist Episcopal.—Rev. J. W. Brown, Pastor. Service every other Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 1 p. m.

MASONIC.

ADORNERS CHAPTER NO. 5, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Union Lodge No. 5, A. F. A. M. Meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Damon Lodge, No. 12. Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge room in the Town Hall.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

PEACH BLOSSOM GRANGE, No. 3. Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Grange room with Knights of Pythias.

I. O. O. F.

GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 9. Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge room in Cochran Hall, No. 2, Cochran Square.

BUILDING AND LOAN.

MIDDLETOWN B. & L. ASSOCIATION.—Samuel Pennington, Pres.; A. G. Cox, Secretary. Meets on the first Thursday of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m. MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLETOWN.—Jas. H. Soward, Pres.; A. G. Cox, Secretary. Meets on the third Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m.

MIDDLETOWN LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

E. W. Lockwood, Pres.; J. T. Budd, Sec'y; Rooms in Transcript Building. Reading-room open every day until 10 o'clock, p. m. Library open on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 3 o'clock to 5 p. m.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

PENNS. AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—Charles Beeson, President; J. T. Budd, Secretary; Wm. R. Cochran, Chairman of Board of Managers. Annual Meeting third Saturday in January. Fair of 1875, October 5, 6, 7 and 8.

DIAMOND STATE BRASS BAND.

Meets for practice every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

POST OFFICE.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens at 6.30 a. m. and closes at 9 p. m. every day except Sunday. Mails for the North close at 6.45 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. Mail for the South closes at 11 a. m. Mails for Odesa close at 11.20 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Mails for Warwick, Sasfras and Cecilton close at 11.20 a. m.

DELAWARE RAILROAD.

Passenger trains going North leave at 7.04 a. m. and 3.14 p. m.; going South at 10.33 a. m. and 7.55 p. m. Freight trains with passenger cars attached, going North, leave at 7.45 p. m.; going South, at 11.20 a. m.

STAGE LINES.

Stage for Odesa, with U. S. Mail, leaves shortly after arrival of the 11.21 a. m. and 7.55 p. m. trains. Stages for Warwick, Sasfras and Cecilton leave shortly after arrival of the 11.21 a. m. train.

FURNITURE.

UNDERTAKING.

UPHOLSTERING.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he has on hand a large and well selected stock of handsome and durable

Walnut and Other Furniture,

which he will sell very cheap for cash. Buying at wholesale cash rates he feels assured that he can sell as low as the same goods can be bought elsewhere. By buying of him purchasers will be saved the freight on their goods from the city. He is also prepared to attend to

Undertaking Work

at short notice, and in a manner excelled by none. Persons wishing Metallic or Wooden Caskets or Cases will find it to their advantage to call on him. He has, also,

TAYLOR & SON'S

Celebrated Corpse Preserver,

The Corpses may be dressed in the finest fabric and not be soiled, (and can be seen at all times) as nothing but dry cold air enters the Casket.

GEORGE W. WILSON,

Practical Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Febl-12m Middletown Del.

PURE GROUND RAW BONE

Furnished by car in lots of five tons and upwards, or smaller quantities from store. Parties ordering early will get all the benefits of lowest prices. Also, materials for manufacturing Phosphate always on hand. Prices as low as the lowest, quality as good as the best. Orders and inquiries by mail promptly attended to. J. A. CRANSTON, Newport, Del. Feb 13-Juni.

Select Poetry.

"Kick Him When He's Down."

BY W. W. B.

When the sun of prosperity's shining,
And a man's growing rich every day;
When in ease and comfort reclining,
And golden success crowns his way,
How friends will then flock about him!
But if Fortune should happen to frown
How quickly he'll get the "cold shoulder,"
And be "kicked because he is down!"

How kindly the world will smile on him
When life with success abound!
How cordially—blissfully—will greet him
As in pleasure he's riding around!
But then let reverse o'ertake him,
And friends, both in country and town,
Have not a kind word to cheer him—
But all kick him as soon as he's down!

Let a man get position or wealth,
(Matters not by intrigue or by fraud),
The world looks approvingly at him,
And his acts it will loudly applaud;
What though he may be a great villain,
With the simple, the wise, and the clown,
While he's up he's a "tip-top fellow"—
But they'll kick him if he ever gets down!

When a man has plenty of "greenbacks,"
And he's healthy and festive and gay,
He's counted a "bully good chum," then,
And the crowd approves all he may say;
But just let him lose his treasures—
Perchance that his wealth may be gone—
He'll get to be nobody quickly,
And be sure to be "kicked when he's down!"

What's the use of being moral or honest,
Or striving to be honest and true,
For unless a man's got "lots of money"
The world's bound to "put him right through!"
They'll "go for him," certain and sure—
From the jockey to the priest in his gown,
And all stand ready to snub him,
And "kick him because he is down!"

THE FIRST BLOW.

The Burning and Capture of the British Vessel-of-War Gaspee, in Narragansett Bay, June 10, 1772.

Arnold, in his "History of Rhode Island," says that the people of Narragansett Bay were harassed by the conduct of his majesty's schooner Gaspee, of eight guns, which, in company with the Beaver, had been stationed in Narragansett bay to enforce the revenue acts. Lieutenant Duddington, the commander, had practiced every annoyance upon vessels in the bay, detaining them often without a colorable pretext, stopping even market boats, and in some cases plundering the people on shore. He had violated the charter of the colony in acting without showing his commission, and had exceeded his authority by making illegal seizures and sending the captured property to Boston for trial, contrary to an act of Parliament that required such trials to be held in the colony where the seizure was made. His arbitrary conduct had already excited public attention, and was cautious referred to in the papers of the day. Complaints were made by the inhabitants of Providence to Deputy-Governor Sessions, who, upon consulting Chief Justice Hopkins, received as his opinion "that no commander of any vessel has a right to use any authority in the body of the colony, without previously applying to the Governor, and showing his warrant for so doing, and also being sworn to a due exercise of his office."

Sessions then communicated the complaints and the judge's opinion to Governor Wanton, who immediately sent the high sheriff on board the schooner, with a letter to the commanding officer, requiring him to produce his commission and instructions. The next day Duddington sent, by a junior officer, an arrogant reply, to which Governor Wanton answered directly, repeating his demand, and assuring Duddington of safety in coming on shore. Duddington inclosed the correspondence to Admiral Montagu at Boston, who took sides with the lieutenant, and addressed an extremely insolent letter to Governor Wanton, defending the conduct of Duddington, ridiculing that of the Governor, and threatening, in case the rescue of any prize was attempted, "to hang as pirates" the parties concerned. Governor Wanton laid this letter before the Assembly, together with his very spirited reply, in which he informs Montagu "That I do not receive instructions from the administration of my government from the King's admiral stationed in America." The Assembly directed copies of the correspondence to be sent to England, with a narrative of the proceedings referred to therein. Governor Wanton wrote to Lord Hillsborough, complaining of Montagu's insolence, and of the conduct of the Gaspee and Beaver.

Duddington also wrote to the admiral, giving the details of his first interview with Wanton and admitting that he had knowingly violated the law by sending a captured sloop with rum to Boston, but had expected the commissioners of customs there would sustain him, because he knew the prize could not be safely retained at Newport. He also states that the owner of the rum was Mr. Greene, of Coventry, a member of the House. If so, it was Nathaniel Greene, soon to become a great leader of the revolutionary armies. Meanwhile the vexatious interference of the armed vessels continued until an occasion offered for the destruction of the Gaspee. The sloop Hannah, Captain

Benjamin Lindsey, from New York, arrived at Newport, reported to the custom house, and the next day proceeded up the river. The Gaspee, as usual, gave chase, but ran aground on Nanquitt, since called Gaspee Point, below Pawtuxet, and the Hannah escaped, arriving safely at Providence about sunset. The situation of the enemy was soon proclaimed by beat of drum, calling upon those who desired to go and destroy the vessel to meet that evening at the house of James Sabin. Eight long-boats, with five oars each, were provided by Mr. John Brown, and soon after ten o'clock the party embarked at the wharf directly opposite the house and proceeded with muffled oars, but undisguised, upon their daring enterprise. Captain Abraham Whipple, afterwards Commodore, who, three years later, fired in Narragansett bay the first American broadside ever discharged at any portion of his majesty's navy, commanded the expedition. It was long past midnight when the party approached the vessel, where they were joined by another boat from Bristol. Twice the hail of the sentinel was disregarded, when Duddington himself, leaping on the gunwale, hailed, but received no answer. A second time he hailed, and was answered in terms energetic and profane by Whipple, who at the same time ordered his men to spring to their oars. Shots were then fired from the vessel and returned by the boats. While Whipple was replying, a musket ball, fired by Joseph Bucklin, wounded the lieutenant in the groin, and as he fell the attacking party boarded the schooner at the bow, and after a brief struggle drove the crew below, and became masters of the deck. Duddington was severely wounded in the arm and body. He was attended by Dr. John Manney, then a student of medicine, who accompanied the expedition as surgeon. This was the first British blood shed in the war of independence.

It was near daylight when, the lieutenant's wounds being dressed, he was landed at Pawtuxet, and the captors, having set fire to the vessel, returned to Providence. In the flames of the burning Gaspee were consumed that night the last hope or wish of pardon. The forms of law were to be complied with, a few short years of increasing irritation and of earnest preparation were to ensue, but the end was already foreseen, and for this colony there alone remained to prepare, quietly but with vigor, for the inevitable war. Midshipman Dickinson sent a report of the capture to the admiral, who transmitted a copy of it to Governor Wanton, with the request that he would take measures to apprehend the offenders. Deputy-Governor Sessions also advised that a large reward should be offered for their detection, and stated that such was the opinion of the principal gentlemen of the town. The Governor issued a proclamation accordingly, offering £100 sterling to any person who would furnish evidence sufficient for conviction. An active correspondence ensued between the Governor, the admiral and the lieutenant, whose wounds, though severe, proved not to be mortal, and an account of the capture was sent to Lord Hillsborough by Governor Wanton.

But the excitement occasioned by this daring act did not prevent the steady course of justice. It is one of the most striking facts connected with the affair, that at the July term of the common pleas in Kent county an action was brought by Jacob Green & Co. against Duddington, for the rum and sugars seized by him in the spring, on its passage from Greenwich to Newport, and sent to Boston for condemnation. A verdict for the plaintiffs was rendered, with £295 damages and costs. Duddington appealed to the superior court, but failing to appear, the case went by default. He afterwards petitioned the Assembly for a new trial, on the ground of unavoidable detention from the meeting of the court. The petition was granted, on condition that he would deposit the amount of the judgment with the clerk of the court to await the result.

A mulatto slave named Aaron Briggs, who was engaged in the expedition, and afterwards escaped from his master and went on board the Beaver, came near exposing the whole party, most of whom were among the leading men in Providence, with some from Bristol. Admiral Montagu forwarded his deposition to Governor Wanton, requesting him to arrest the persons therein named for examination; but Wanton, although eventually a loyalist, instead of obeying the request took depositions invalidating the testimony of Aaron and forwarded them to Montagu, who, although unconvinced, as he afterwards informed Wanton, was obliged to rest satisfied, and detained the slave. The Assembly approved the conduct and correspondence of the Governor in this affair, and also appointed the Deputy Governor and Chief-Justice to inquire, in behalf of Duddington, concerning a sum of money belonging to him in the hands of a man who refused to surrender it, and advised Duddington, in case these re-

ferees could not settle it, to adopt his legal remedy. It should be remembered that suits against Duddington for illegal acts were threatened before the destruction of the Gaspee, and still maintained, but the case of Hill had proved that these would not prevent his receiving justice in any good cause where he might be a plaintiff.

To present an unbroken narrative of these important events requires that we should pass over the next chapter to the occurrences of a year following the destruction of the Gaspee, and confine our attention to that subject alone. When the news reached England the king's proclamation was issued, offering a reward of £1,000 each for the arrest and conviction of the two leaders of the affair, and \$500 each for any other of the offenders, with a free pardon in addition to any one concerned, except the two chiefs, who would implicate the rest. A commission was issued to Joseph Wanton, Governor of Rhode Island, Daniel Horsmanden, Frederick Smythe and Peter Oliver, Chief Justices of New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, and Robert Auchmuty, Judge of Vice-Admiralty at Boston, or any three of them, to inquire into and report upon the facts. Instructions were given for their guidance, by the third article of which they were required to communicate to the government of Rhode Island any information they might obtain as to the persons concerned in the outrage, that they might be sent to England for trial.

Meanwhile Lieutenant Duddington had returned to England, and was there tried by court martial on board the Centaur, man-of-war, at Portsmouth, for the loss of the Gaspee. Upon a full inquiry, he was honorably acquitted. The commission and instructions were sent to Admiral Montagu, and by him transmitted to Governor Wanton, who at once notified the commissioners. The king's proclamation was posted by the sheriffs throughout the colony, and the admiral was informed that the court would probably assemble in about a week. Upon the arrival of the New York and New Jersey Judges at Newport, Wanton wrote to Montagu that a quorum was in attendance, and desired his presence. Montagu excused himself, but sent full powers to Captain Keeler, of the Mercury, the senior officer at the Newport station, to act in his stead, who was summoned to attend at the opening of the court. The next day the commissioners met at the State-house, and continued in session three weeks. Montagu's presence was deemed essential, and he accordingly came to Newport, but returned in a few days. Duddington had gone to England, and it was chiefly in regard to his evidence that the admiral was summoned. But the inclement season, the engagements of the Admiral and the absence of Duddington so retarded proceedings that at the end of three weeks, spent in correspondence and in taking a few depositions, the court adjourned for four months. The admiral instructed Montagu that he might intrust to Captain Keeler his business with the court of inquiry, unless his presence with them should be indispensable. He accordingly sent to Keeler two of the Gaspee's company who had been sent out from England to identify the prisoners, should any be taken. Keeler notified Governor Wanton, as president of the commission, of their arrival, but as he could not come on shore on account of a writing being out against him, he desired notice of the time of meeting, that he might send one of his officers with the witnesses. The full court being assembled, proceedings were resumed. Further testimony was taken, and the depositions of Aaron and others having been submitted to the justices of the Superior Court, their presence was requested by the commissioners. It was shown that Aaron's evidence was obtained under compulsion by Captain Linzee, of the Beaver, and hence was entitled to no weight. The commissioners declined to express an opinion on this point contrary to that of the justice. Nothing was discovered upon which an arrest could be made. It was proposed to inquire into the affair of the schooner St John, that occurred nine years before, but the motion was overruled by a majority of the commission. After an abortive session of three weeks, a final report to the king was prepared, announcing the failure to make any material discovery in the matter, and the belief "that the whole was conducted suddenly and secretly." The facts in the case were briefly stated, the action of the inhabitants and of the local government thereupon was rehearsed and commended, and the conduct of Duddington in the execution of his powers was blamed as imprudent and arbitrary. The opinions of the justices upon the testimony of Aaron was cited and approved, and the conduct of Captain Linzee in obtaining that deposition by force was censured. The court then adjourned.

The most honorable feature in the whole transaction is that the large rewards, amounting from £600 to £1,100 sterling, were offered in vain. The perpetrators of the deed were well known. They were among the most prominent citizens of the colony, and some of the younger and more rash accomplices had openly boasted of the occurrence the next day, while the smoke of the burning vessel yet darkened the sky. The court of inquiry was composed of the loyalists who were honest and earnest in their examination, but no direct evidence could be obtained, except that of a slave, whose testimony was successfully impeached. Much has been said in chronicle and song of a later achievement in the adjoining province, where a party, disguised as Indians, threw over a cargo of tea, while the captors of the Gaspee until a very recent date have remained almost "unknown, unheeded and un-ung." The Boston tea party have been lauded for performing an act of exalted patriotism and unequalled daring. But we submit that the seizure of a merchant-man requires less courage than the capture of a man-of-war, while the patriotic impulse that would face undisguised the desperate danger of the latter enterprise is no less worthy of historic fame. The affair of the Gaspee is still more deserving of commemoration, as it was the first bold blow in all the colonies for freedom and the earliest blood shed in the war of independence. It was the beginning of the end. The Revolution had commenced.

History of the Peach Business.

BY SAMUEL TOWNSEND.

Mr. Editor:—I send you a communication on the subject of peaches, in reply to an editorial in *Every Evening* of the 14th instant, on the peach business. Part of said editorial—about one-third of it—have very little objection to, and had it stopped there I would not have taken any exception to it; but after that he goes on to say: "We do not handle our fresh fruit as good advantage to the grower as our neighbors over in New Jersey do; they are older in the business, and as the fruit begins to fail with them they are getting to manage it quite prudently. With a good crop, if we net fifty cents a basket we think we do well. In 1874, with about a third of a crop, prices ranged from 75 cents to \$1.00 per basket. Our Jersey neighbors sell the crop in the orchard, to be picked, assorted and delivered to the purchaser at the nearest depot. When practicable, the sales are made in the month of July. With us, the whole business of marketing, including the procuring of transportation, loading, hauling and unloading, is placed in the hands of commission merchants' agents, with few exceptions, to handle as they think best. These items of expense, by a well known system, 'if you will tinkle me I will tinkle you,' foot up to a considerable item, which greatly reduces the profits." &c.

Now after reading the quotation above, and much more such stuff following in the same editorial, I think I read in one of the New York papers, last season, something similar, put in by some visionary humbug that knew very little, if anything, about the peach business; and we have a gentleman belonging to our Peninsular Fruit Growers' Association given to such highfalutin nonsense, and I have often demolished his air castles before our association, and there would probably have been the fitting place—before men who grow and ship peaches—to have answered the above; but it has been put in the papers and reflects upon the peach growers and shippers of Delaware who have had years of experience and whose skill and management has nearly driven these Jersey Solomonos out of the peach market. In the first place, the growing of peaches extensively for market is about as old in Delaware as in Jersey; Ridgway and Reeves, near Delaware City, planted from 1831 to '35 or '36 the largest peach orchard at that time in the United States, and had them picked and hauled to Delaware City and shipped in baskets by boats to Philadelphia, and there sold by men for a commission (in those times of five per cent.), and it is said that their first full crop cleared them thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars. About this time the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company went into the peach business largely; and this successful crop of Ridgway & Reeves stimulated Delawareans, and with them Major Reynolds and his sons, Messrs. Corbit & Appleton and Mr. Spearman, of Smyrna, Mr. Thomas Deakney, near the mouth of Smyrna Creek, Mr. H. Todd, of Dover, and Mr. Read, and some others. The first I planted for market was in 1841. We all marketed, both Delaware and Jersey, pretty much the same way—by boat to Philadelphia—and had them sold by commission merchants or sent men up and paid them by the month to sell them and gather and return the baskets. Farmers along the Sasfras river went into planting trees about this time and the production of Delaware and Maryland became so enormous and also growing larger and finer

peaches, we drove the Jerseymen out of the Philadelphia market. The Camden & Amboy Company cut their trees down and then sprung up a set of land peach pirates, some of whom were men of straw, who would go round and buy peaches as this writer in *Every Evening* proposes. If they made a good thing they paid; if not, they backed out, and the grower lost. Major Reynolds and dozens of others had law suits with these gentry, but never obtained much; so that it is hardly likely that any peach grower with a moderate amount of sense would fall back on this old exploded plan. When the Delaware Railroad was completed a new stimulus was given to growing peaches on land that had heretofore been considered too far off from the water courses—the hauling was too great—but now the railroad was within reaching distance, thousands and thousands of peach trees were soon planted. Our production was so great that Philadelphia market was glutted. A set of about thirty-five New Yorkers and Jerseymen formed into a close corporation to buy peaches in Philadelphia and ship them to New York by the Camden & Amboy Railroad. These men ruled the Philadelphia market, giving the advantage to the owners of the peaches brought up on boats, for these boats could go over to Camden and unload, therefore giving them an advantage over the peaches brought up by railroad. Now, here I will show how peaches were taken beyond Philadelphia—there were little box cars holding about seventy baskets each, with one slatted door; these small cars were pulled on flat cars and taken from Camden to Amboy, and then reshipped to New York on steamboats, arriving on the second morning from Delaware. Now mind; this was all these superior old experienced Jerseymen had advanced to in getting peaches up to New York up to 1862. In 1861, with the consent of Mr. Felton, then President of the P. W. & B. R. R. Company, I had fixed the first railroad cars with slatted doors and shelving, so that each tier of baskets would rest separate and have ventilation. The Railroad Company in 1862 improved my plan with more ventilation and middle supporters of the shelving. I afterwards, as the chairman of a Committee on Ventilation, for our Association, met Mr. Kenney on the part of the P. W. & B. Co., and had the iron lattice windows put in each end of the cars. The Committee then by appointment met Walter Freeman on the part of the Camden & Amboy Company and told him what we had arranged with the P. R. R. Company to do, and he promised to do the same, but to this day it has not been done, either by the Camden & Amboy Company or the P. R. R. Company, who bought them out.

Therefore their cars, not having end ventilators, are not as good fruit cars as the P. W. & B. R. R. Company's cars. In the summer of 1862 I shipped three cars of peaches direct to Amboy without breaking bulk until they arrived there, and when these cars passed through Hightstown I was told that some of these old experienced Jersey peach shippers swore that these three cars were the best peach-cars they had ever seen, and they told the officers of the Camden & Amboy Company that the P. W. & B. R. R. Company had beat them badly in their arrangements for carrying peaches to market.

Now so much for the cars. We originally bought our peach baskets in Jersey, as they had plenty of scrub white oak and laborers to make baskets, and they charged us 25 cents a basket. A man by the name of Carpenter in Newark invented a machine to cut splits and up along the Erie Railroad made baskets for 20 cents; then Mitchell & Mayhew first at Smyrna and since down in Dorchester country, and Worden and Evans, now at Smyrna. Both of these firms invented and got up machines to cut gum and poplar into sheets, so that they can and are now making stave baskets at wholesale for about 10 cents, of uniform size, and better to ship peaches in than any Jersey-made basket that used to cost 25 cents. As I stated, I tried the route via Amboy in 1862—it would not answer, for I could not gain any time over that close corporation of thirty-five hucksters; but the next year we brought all opposition down, by making a clean run from the Delaware peach orchards to Jersey City in one day less time than the old route via Camden and Amboy. We can now pick to-day up to three or four o'clock and have the peaches in the New York market next morning before day-light. This revolution in the peach business was brought about by Delaware people and not by old fogey Jerseymen that the writer in *Every Evening* asks us to pattern after. Now another smart proposal he makes—to hold on until July and then sell in the orchard, to be delivered at the depot. Could not and would not such men combine, as the old thirty-five used to do, and pay what they pleased? Such a dash as that puts me in mind of a proposition that a peach grower made one day to our Association: "To make

the Railroad Company reduce freight," said he, "let us all say 'nothing' until our peaches are ripe, and then tell the company we will not ship a basket unless they carry them at a price dictated by us." I told him I thought that experiment would be a little like the fellow that cut off his nose to spite his face. We have in this peach business a lot of visionary gentry who would like large profits with very little labor or trouble for themselves, and they often tender their advice very gratuitously. We would be a pretty set of fools to raise peaches and let a set of men buy them at their own prices, which they would do if we set ourselves down and depended on men coming in July to buy. No, sir; I do not believe in any such doctrine. We Delaware and Maryland peach growers have beat the Jerseymen in the production of good peaches, in better and cheaper baskets, and better ventilated cars to carry them to market, and shortened the time of getting peaches into New York markets from Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland to the time it takes Jersey peaches to get into market until peach raising in Jersey is played out, except a small district northwest of New Brunswick, and there they only succeed about once in three or four years; last year they had a crop, and one full crop on the Jersey trees exhaust them so that afterwards they bear a few premature peaches and then die. What we need for Delaware and Maryland is plenty of markets. Open up routes to other places beyond New York, and also to northern Pennsylvania and western New York and ship our peaches to all those markets, and also ship with the first peaches our young, sharp men to stay and attend to the selling of the peaches during the peach season, so that the grower and shipper will get all they sell for, clear of freight and commission. There is a new scheme that certain New York and Philadelphia commission men are trying to fasten on the peach grower, and there is a set of men in Delaware who as a general thing are out of business; these commission men of Philadelphia and New York take hold of these men and say to them, "If you will blow and brag on our firm we will give you three per cent. for all you get shipped to us." These men in Delaware and Maryland then go around to the grower and shipper armed with cards and stencil plates and tell the grower that Mr. So-and-so is as rich as Croesus, and that if you will only ship to them you will get big prices, that you have been cheated all your life, that they have been all but shedding tears for you for some time, but your troubles will be over and you will be a rich man at the end of the season if you will only accept this stencil-plate and cards and ship to their address. The season over, the grower finds that he has been paying extra three per cent. to a fellow at home for a recommendation to some commission man in New York or Philadelphia to take the balance of his hide off. Therefore I say to peach growers and shippers, beware of country or home three per cent. recommenders; send your sons and others you have confidence in to the head of the market to help sell and see what your fruit sells for. Then you will get what your fruit sells for clear, and you will by that means bring up and learn the young men of Delaware and Maryland to be good sharp salesmen for the States they go from, and besides it is more honorable than to be braggers for men whom they often suppose are good honest men and recommend them as such, and at the end of the season in many cases they are blamed by their old friends at home who through them have been robbed by these commission men of New York and Philadelphia. All north and east of the Alleghany mountains is our legitimate market for the peaches of this Peninsula, and we can beat any other spot in North America raising peaches. We are more certain of crops and grow better peaches. Cheap facilities and new markets and our men to go and sell or help sell them is all we need; we need no lessons from Jerseymen or other outsiders.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND.

Townsend, Del., May 17, 1875.

P. S.—With regard to the prices that peaches cleared last year in New York, after deducting freight and commission, mine cleared me \$1 per basket, and I have a neighbor who had some middle of the season varieties; he shipped in my cars to my son and our commission men in New York, and they cleared him \$1.35 per basket. For the last thirteen or fourteen years, since I made peach growing a business, I have a son that I sent on to Philadelphia whilst I sold there, and then for the last twelve years to New York, when I changed my fruit shipments there, to sell and see to the selling of my fruit, and when the season is through I am satisfied that the best has been done that could be.

S. T.

Cardinal McCloskey has been presented with a \$20,000 diamond cross by the ladies of Mount St. Vincent.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has paid the judgement of \$424,229.81 recently obtained against it by the State of Maryland, on account of the claim for one-fifth the passenger receipts of the Washington Branch Railroad.

A kind-hearted Danbury woman gave a tramp one old shoe; and told him that she would keep the other for the next unfortunate who might come along; and she has been doing so ever since.

A Japanese prince, a near relative of the Mikado, is about to enter a Prussian regiment, in order to acquaint himself with the discipline of Prussian service.

A Boston paper complains of the number of applications for discharge among the militia, in view of the arduous duties of the coming Bunker Hill Centennial.

A bachelor recently made a will, leaving his entire furniture to be divided among the girls who had refused him. "For to them," he added, "I owe all my earthly happiness."

In Somerset county, Pa., on the 29th inst., Edmund K. Mowry was riding on a horseback, on his way home from church, when he was struck by lightning and both horse and man were instantly killed.

Storekeepers in West Chester, Pa., attract attention to their show windows by exhibiting battle axes and other relics picked up on the battle field at Brandywine in 1777.

There is a Frenchman on his travels in England, who writes home that in Liverpool the hearse stand at the corners in rows, waiting for customers, just as cabs do in other places.

The British post-office incurs an annual loss through its money order system. The amounts remitted through this medium increased from \$4,000,000 in 1840 to \$108,000,000 in 1873.

A new and fatal disease has just attacked the lemon plant, the origin of which is believed to be the forced cultivation of the fruit, which has taken place during the past few years.

It is said that when Red Cloud and his braves heard that the Government had declared war on the crooked whisky distillers they expressed a strong desire to take part in the hostilities.

Joseph Poreby died at his home, Wayne township, Crawford co., Pa., on the 11th inst., aged 192 years, 8 months and 12 days. He was a native of France, and came to this country in 1827.

Amos Forbes, a notorious character at Rochester, recently died his wife and officers appearing in his coffin to escape arrest. Before he had gone fifty yards he burst a blood vessel and fell dead.

A boy, aged six years, recently attempted to rob a store in Jersey City, by breaking into a bulk window. He was caught and held by broken glass and in this plight captured. A man had told him to commit the robbery.

The Middletown Transcript

Published every Saturday by
Edmund Reynolds.
TERMS—\$2.00 a year, payable in advance.
No paper discontinued until so ordered, except
at the option of the publisher.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING:
Transient advertisements of less than one
line in space will be inserted at the rate of
ten cents a line for first insertion, and five
cents per line for each additional insertion.
Rates for one inch and over, as follows:

Space.	1 wk.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch,	\$ 75	\$ 1.50	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
2 "	1.25	2.50	4.50	7.50	12.00
3 "	1.75	3.50	6.00	9.00	16.00
4 "	2.25	4.50	8.00	12.00	20.00
5 col.	2.50	7.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
6 "	3.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	30.00
7 "	3.50	9.00	13.00	20.00	35.00
8 "	4.00	10.00	14.00	22.00	40.00
9 "	4.50	11.00	15.00	24.00	45.00
10 "	5.00	12.00	16.00	26.00	50.00

Business Local and Special Notices 10 cents
a line for each insertion. Obituaries charged
for the rate of 5 cents per line of right
word. Marriages and deaths inserted free.
Terms: Cash in advance, invariably.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1875.

Local and State Affairs.

Minor Topics.

Red Lion camp meeting will commence on
the 5th of August, and continue nine days.

Samuel Deshane, who was injured by fall-
ing from his wagon at Middletown depot, last
week, has since died.

The P. & W. B. R. Co. are busily en-
gaged fitting up cars with slat doors and
other means of ventilation for the peach trade.

The *Breaker Light* complains of the do-
ing nothing boys of that town, who lounge
about in other people's way. Wonder if
there are any in this town.

Wm. T. Kellum's wheelwright shop and
foundry, at Dover, was burned last
Saturday morning, with nearly all their con-
tents. Loss \$3000.

Strawberries in abundance have been pass-
ing north over the Delaware R. R. during the
past week. They are selling at 10 cents per
quart at Dover and other places.

The term of office of Clerk of the Peace of
this county expires to-day. If persons desir-
ous of knowing who will get the appointment
will apply to us this time next week we will
try and let them know.

James A. Pearce, Esq., as Trustee, will
offer the valuable farm of the late Joseph
Meritt, near Chesterstown, containing over
200 acres, at Public Sale next Tuesday. See
advertisement.

Dover has had another cow-hiding sensa-
tion. Wilmer B. Smith thrashed W. F. A.
Woodcock for writing an anonymous letter to
creditors of the former about his business
standing. Served him right.

Reduction in R. R. Fares.

Excursion tickets to and from Philadelphia
are being sold at the different stations along
the road at greatly reduced rates. From
Middletown to Philadelphia and return the
fare is \$2.15; tickets good for two days.

List of Letters.

Remainder in the Post Office for the week
ending June 5th, 1875: Jno. Anthony, Alliance
Collins, Sallie E. Collins, Elmener Brisker,
W. H. Deshane, Robt. Green, Elizabeth Hills,
Geo. H. Henson, Robert Kennedy, Geo. H.
Lenhart, Benjamin Rhodes, Chas. C. Rosen-
bury, H. Hill, Geo. B. Watson, Charlotte
Wolford, Edward D. Webb. Persons in call-
ing for the above will please say they are
advertised. D. L. DUNN, P. M.

Death on the Railroad.

William Barris was run over by the
north bound train of the Queen Ann Rail-
road on Thursday afternoon last, about 600
yards from Townsend. As the train rained
the grade the engineer discovered him lying
across the track apparently asleep. Every
effort was made to stop but the engine
struck him and mangled his thigh and arm
and injured him so that he lived but three
hours. He was known to be under the in-
fluence of liquor and it was this unfortunate
habit that cost him his life.

New Advertisements.

Messrs. Eliason Brothers advertise a large
selection of new goods of all kinds for sale
cheap at their new cash store, in Middle-
town. Call on them.

Messrs. R. M. & W. T. Johnson advertise
their extensive shoe business in to-day's
issue. Read their advertisement and con-
sider home made by buying your shoes of
them.

W. T. Westcott, Esq., as Trustee, advertises
a valuable farm in "Eastern Neck," to be sold
at Public Sale by him, at Chesterstown, on
Tuesday, June 15th.

Odious Items.

The Methodist parsonage has been renovat-
ed and is being newly painted.

A scissor grinder created some excitement
among our nervous folks, a few days ago, by
wild, drunken pranks.

A riden law suit came off before Es-
quire Ridgway last Monday evening, causing
much amusement and laughter. The parties
were bound over for their appearance at court.

Mrs. Mary P. Naudain, wife of A. Snow
Naudain, of Philadelphia, died at the resi-
dence of Daniel Corbit, on Thursday even-
ing after an illness of but a few days.

Mr. Appleton's property is very much im-
proved in appearance by his recent painting.
Gooseberries are being shipped in pretty
large quantities by our truckers.

County Grange P. O. H.

East County Grange No. G. P. of H., was
organized on the 26th of May, by worthy
State Master Jos. T. Moore, assisted by his
wife Mrs. Jos. T. Moore, Flora of the National
Grange, at the Hall of Eureka Grange No. 11.
The following officers were elected: William
Hebron, No. 11, Master; J. W. Hurt, No.
2, W. O.; T. A. Hulm, No. 8, W. S.; Dr.
F. Worrell, No. 13, W. A. S.; Dr. W. S.
Maxwell, No. 11, Secretary; R. S. Griffith,
No. 147, W. C.; W. W. Knight, No. 138, W.
S.; J. F. Deas, No. 11, W. G. K.; J. W.
Corey, No. 8, W. A. S.; Miss Marion Stephens,
No. 13, Ceres; Mrs. Phoebe Hebron, No.
11, Pomona. No. 121 was not represented.

Next meeting of the County Grange will be
at Kennedyville, June 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

M. E. Sunday School.

At the annual meeting of the teachers of
the M. E. Sunday school, held Tuesday
evening last, the following officers were
elected for the ensuing year: Alfred G. Cox,
superintendent; W. J. H. Ling, assistant;
G. E. Hukill, secretary; Dr. B. McKee,
assistant; James M. Cox, treasurer; R. H.
Eliason, librarian; Benjamin Benson, first
assistant; Edward Tatum, second assistant;
Marion Hurn, organist. The annual report
of the secretary shows the school to be in a
very prosperous condition. The report of
the librarians was also very gratifying—only
four books having been lost in two years.
So perfect is the system adopted for the dis-
tribution of books.

An Honest Man.

Samuel Harris died at Glasgow, December
25th, 1870, at 9 o'clock, in full health, sud-
denly, aged 69 years and 14 months. In early
life he did business at Chesapeake City, and
became in the course of business indebted to
Captain D. Robinson, a boatman on the
canal. Robinson disappeared and Mr. Harris
although making diligent search could never
hear from either Captain Robinson or any of
his heirs. Prior to his death and in antici-
pation thereof, he made a will; estimating the
debt principal and interest to be \$200, he be-
queathed that amount to Captain D. Robi-
nson and his heirs, enjoining upon his executor
for three years to make diligent search for
them, and if not found to pay the \$200 over
to the Trustees of the Poor of New Castle Co.
The executor not being able to find Captain
Robinson or heirs has notified the Treasurer
of the Poor of his readiness to pay over the
\$200.

Maryland Affairs.

CUTTING CASE.—An altercation took place
in Easton on Saturday night last between
Mr. Wm. W. Cheezum, publisher of the
Record of this place, and Mr. Robert G. Bord-
ley, his former partner, in which a knife was
brought into requisition. It seems from the
reports that we have received that Mr. Wm.
Cheezum was sitting talking with a gentle-
man when he was called off by Bordley and
some angry words passed between them, and
when Bordley caught Cheezum in the collar
and at the same time struck him under the
eye. Cheezum having a pen knife in his hand
at the time struck a small blade into
Bordley's stomach inflicting a wound about
the size of a pin in width and about the
same depth, severing an artery. Bordley
was taken home and attended by Dr. Ander-
son, who gave it as his opinion that the case
may result fatally. Bordley's symptoms
yesterday morning being unfavorable to his
recovery, Cheezum was led in jail to
await the result of the wound.—*Centreville
Observer* of Tuesday.

The Centreville (Queen Anne's county)
Observer says: "The long season of dry
weather which has attended the sprouting of
corn has been very favorable to the grub-
worm, and our farmers from different parts
of the county to the effect that in many
places great damage is being done. The
worms are exceedingly numerous, and in
many places are cutting the young corn off
even below the ground. Between the corn
and the potato bug, the peach louse and the
drought, the prospects for agriculturists are
exceedingly gloomy, although the peach
crop is very promising at present.

ARREST OF AN EX-COUNTY OFFICIAL.—John
Baggs, late Clerk of the Circuit Court for
Talbot county, being reported by the Com-
ptroller as indebted to the State of Maryland
to the amount of about \$800, has been in-
dicted by the Grand Jury under the law of
1872, which deems any such officer who is
deficient in his accounts a defaulter, and
upon conviction requires his imprisonment for
not less than one nor more than five
years. Mr. Baggs has been arrested but is
now out on bail.

The stone floor mill of Mr. William T.
Elben, "Pat's Mill," near Longwood, Tal-
bot county, was destroyed by fire on Friday
afternoon last, together with all the machin-
ery and grain therein. It caught from a
spark from the smoke stack. The loss is
between \$5,000 and \$6,000 on which Mr.
Elben has an insurance of \$3,000.

Mr. James Wood, proprietor of Church
Hill grist mill, Queen Anne's county, was
engaged in oiling the machinery, while in
motion last week, when his right hand was
caught and so terribly lacerated and crushed
as to render amputation necessary.

WHAT A GOOSE.—Mrs. A. P. Malone, of
this county, has a goose that astonished the
natives last week by laying four eggs in two
days, one of which weighed two ounces.—
Saltville Advertiser.

The Sabbath schools of Ruthburg and

Wye Churches, M. P. Church, Queen Anne's
county, propose to have an excursion to Bal-
timore and Druid Hill park on Thursday, the
17th of June.

The Methodist Protestant Church of Centreville
station, Queen Anne's county, has decided to
hold a camp meeting at old Wye camp
ground, to commence on the last Friday in
July.

The Patrons of Husbandry will have a
grand demonstration at Hurlock's station,
Dorchester county, on the 4th of July.

A new Methodist Episcopal Church will be

dedicated at Keene's creek, Dorchester co.,
on the 6th of June.

Mr. John B. Gardner lost nineteen sheep
and lambs by dogs in Queen Anne's county
on Monday last week.

The President has appointed John J.

Henry, of Delaware, register of the land
office at Fair Play, Colorado.

Special Notices.

EVERY SEVEN YEARS, physiologists say, the
human body is entirely changed and renewed.
Every moment of our lives, every part of our
bodies is wearing and being built up
anew of fresh matter. This work is accom-
plished by the blood which goes through
every part. But if the blood becomes weak
or vitiated, and does not perform its work
properly, the system is actually poisoned by
the vitiated matter clogging the vital organs
instead of leaving the body. For dyspepsia,
biliousness, kidney, skin and liver troubles,
fevers and all diseases arising from vitiated
blood, Dr. Walker's California Vinegar
Bitters are a sovereign remedy.

All who want a good SEWING MACHINE
and having the Cash to pay for it, will find
inducements offered them at the Great Sewing
Machine Depot, N. A. T. STODOLSKY, N. E. Cor.
Fourth and Arch Sts., Phila., they can get at
no other Sewing Machine place in this city.
All kinds of needles, oil, silk, cotton, linen
thread, &c., low for cash.
Old Machines taken in exchange with
pieces allowed liberally for them.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from
Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all
the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for
the sake of suffering humanity, send free to
all who need it, the recipe and direction for
making the simple remedy by which he was
cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the ad-
vised cure, can do so by addressing in per-
fect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
Dec 12-6m. 42 Cedar st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently
cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by
a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to
all who suffer the means of cure. To all
who need it, he will send a copy of the
description used, (free of charge), with the
directions for preparing and using the same,
which they will find a sure cure for Con-
sumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties
wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
104 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
Dec 12-6m.

Myrna Shoe Store.

We have just received a case of the finest
hand-stitched Patent Leather low cut Prince
Alberts and fancy Congress Gaiters made in
the United States. These are made by the
celebrated Canfields, of Newark, New Jersey,
who have a reputation second to none in the
country. They employ none but the best
materials, and they import their stock
(which is the finest leather) from France. These
goods are sold by Benkert, Bartlett, Helwig
& Funk, and other fancy city makers, 15 to 20
per cent. higher than we are selling them.—
We are the first customers they ever had from
Delaware.

Young men of Middletown, if you wish a
strictly first-class dress gaiter, such as you
cannot have made in the country, send us
the size you wish and we will send them to
you in a handsome box, free of cost, at our
one price retail figures, and if they do not
suit, send them back at our expense. We
send them to you at the rate of \$1.00 per
pair. Address—R. M. & W. T. JOHNSON,
dealers in Boots, Shoes and Hats, Myrna.
Also Milford, Del.

Is your Life Worth 10 Cents?

Sickness prevails everywhere, and every-
body complains of some disease during their
life. When sick, the object is to get well;
now we plainly tell you that persons in this
world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver
Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion,
Constipation, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach,
Heartburn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed
Spirits, Biliousness, &c., can take *Green's
August Flower* without getting relief. If you
don't try this to your Druggist, Dr. Cham-
berlain, Middletown, Del., or H. P. Baker,
Oxford, Del., and get a sample bottle for 10
cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cts.

Business Locals.

Job lot Ladies' Two-Button and Gauntlet
Lisle Gloves at 25 cents—worth 50 cents.
S. M. REYNOLDS.

Ladies in need of a nice Silk Dress, call at
S. M. REYNOLDS' and look at those Guin-
net Silk Blouses at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard, just
received direct from the importers.

Ladies call at S. M. REYNOLDS' and look
at the new assortment of Hamburg Edgings
and Insertings, in all widths and prices from
10 cents and upwards.

Newest style Dress Buttons and Fringes for
Spring Dresses, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Clark's best Spool Cotton, 6 cents per Spool
or 70 cents per dozen Cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Ladies and Gents newest style Windsor
Ties and Scarves in all shades and widths from
25 cents to \$1.00, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

A full line of Merino Gause Underwear for
Ladies and Gentlemen, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

The best 12 1/2 cent Hose in the market, for
sale by S. M. REYNOLDS'.

1000 yards Remnants of the best Calicoes,
selling off at 8 1/2 and 9 cents, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses,
Choice Sugar Lard Drops and Sugar House
Syrups, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Rio, Laguna and Java Coffees, green and
roasted, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

A good Black Tea for 50 cents, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Trenton Crackers, Ginger Snaps, Soda
Biscuits and Water Crackers, new and fresh
every week, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Prime Carolina Rice and fine New York
Factory Cheese, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Ramford's Yeast Powder the best in the
market, for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Knight's Celebrated Extracts of Vanilla,
Lemon and Almond, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

The best brands of Canned Tomatoes and
Corn, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Cross & Blackwell's Chow Chow and Cu-
cumber Pickles in pint jars; also, Cucumber
Pickles in vinegar, by the hundred or dozen,
at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

25 PER CENT. SAVED
By getting the best Sewing Machines. Price
List or an free information sent by mail. Ma-
chines given on trial and sold on monthly instal-
ments. Address
JNO. WILKINSON, Agent,
Elkton, Cecil county, Md.

No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in brine, half
barrels, and quarters; No. 1 Salt Lard and
Eastport Herring in barrels and half barrels;
Codfish and Smoked Boaters just re-
ceived and for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS'.

White Mercer Potatoes, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

2000 lbs. Rock Salt, 500 sacks Dairy Salt,
and 1000 boxes fine pulverized Salt for table
use in store and for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS'.

NEW BAKERY

AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.

THE undersigned gives notice to the citi-
zens of Middletown and vicinity that he has
taken the corner store formerly occupied by
J. F. Eliason, and opened a Confectionery
Store.

He will keep always on hand a fine supply
of freshly baked BREAD and CAKES. Also
Confectioneries, etc.
Ice Cream furnished at the most reasonable
rates for parties, picnics, private families, etc.
Call and see.
May 29-31 F. TARONI.

Wheat Growers,

TAKE NOTICE!

The subscribers have manufactured, and are
prepared to furnish a limited number of
Improved Pennington Reapers,
Both Four and Two-Horse.

AND ALSO TO DO ALL REPAIRING.
They would suggest that all Reapers need-
ing repairs, be sent in early.
Repairing, Cash in all cases.
May 29-31 W. H. BARR & CO.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

MAIN STREET, next door to National Hotel
Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly
and promptly repaired.

Always on hand and for sale, Clocks,
Watches, Pocket Watches, Forks, Spoons, Sil-
ver Napkins, Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt
Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold
Bread-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve
Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key
Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in tax-
able property, that I, the undersigned, am ad-
vised by law to collect all taxes for the year
1874, next, I shall proceed to collect all tax-
es by process of law that shall be unpaid.
I can be found every day at the office of Mes-
srs. Cox & Jones, Middletown.
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